

Section 5.4: POLYNOMIALS IN SEVERAL VARIABLES

When you are done with your homework you should be able to...

- π Evaluate polynomials in several variables
- π Understand the vocabulary of polynomials in two variables
- π Add and subtract polynomials in several variables
- π Multiply polynomials in several variables

WARM-UP:

Evaluate the polynomial:

$$x^3y + 2xy^2 + 5x - 2; \quad x = -2 \text{ and } y = 3$$

EVALUATING A POLYNOMIAL IN SEVERAL VARIABLES

1. _____ the given value for each _____.
2. Perform the resulting _____ using the _____ of _____.

DESCRIBING POLYNOMIALS IN TWO VARIABLES

In general, a _____ in _____, _____ and _____, contains the _____ of one or more _____ in the form _____. The constant, _____, is the _____. The _____, _____ and _____, represent _____ numbers. The _____ of the _____ is _____.

Example 1: Determine the coefficient of each term, the degree of each term, and the degree of the polynomial.

$$8xy^4 - 17x^5y^3 + 4x^2y - 9y^3 + 7$$

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING POLYNOMIALS IN SEVERAL VARIABLES

_____ in _____ variables are added by _____.

Example 2: Add or subtract.

a. $(x^3 - y^3) - (-4x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 + 3y^3)$

b. $(7x^2y + 5xy + 13) + (-3x^2y + 6xy + 4)$

MULTIPLYING POLYNOMIALS IN SEVERAL VARIABLES

The _____ of _____ the basis of _____
_____. _____ can be done _____
by _____ and _____
_____ on _____ with the _____
_____.

Example 3: Multiply.

a. $(5xy^3)(-10x^2y^4)$

c. $(x - 2y^4)(x + 2y^4)$

b. $-x^7y^2(x^2 + 7xy - 4)$

d. $(x^2 - y)^2$